Preparing 2002 Regional PM2.5 Emission Inventories

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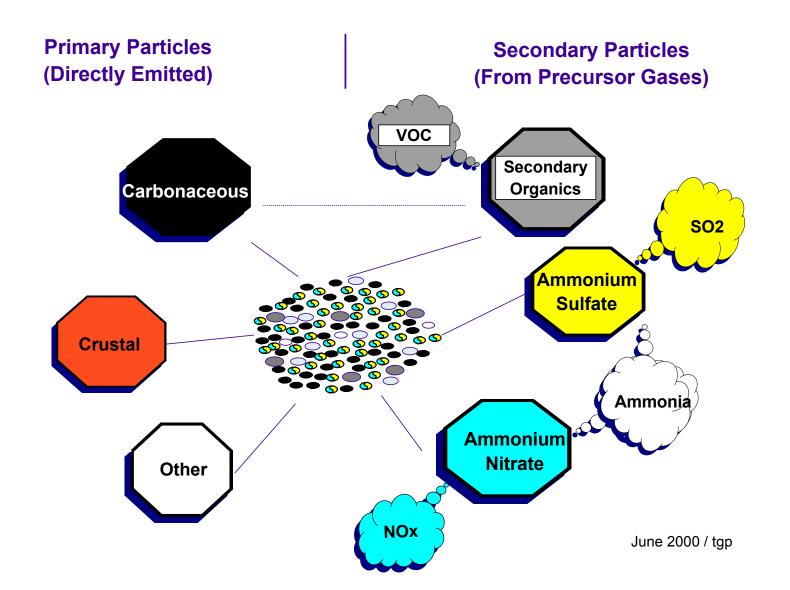
What We'll Cover...

- PM2.5 Overview
- Inventory Development in General
 - NEI purpose and process
 - Tools
 - Key Issues
- Improving PM2.5 Inventories
 - Fugitive Dust
 - Combustion
 - Ammonia
- Q & A, Comments and Requests, Etc.

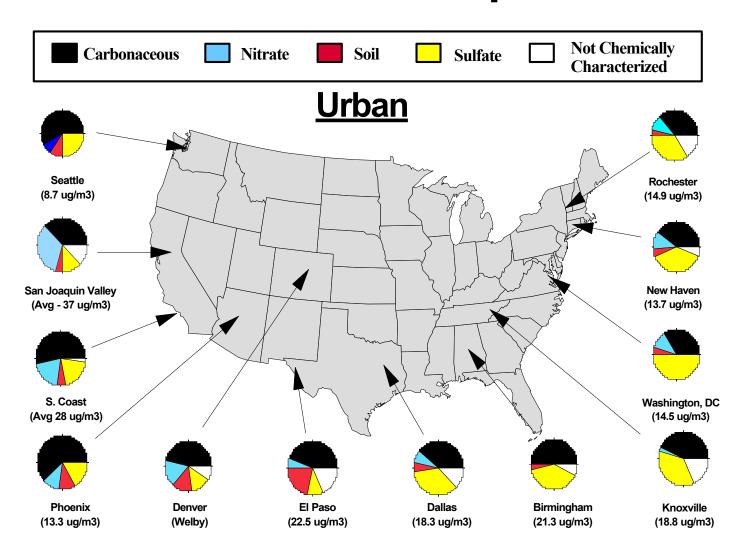
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PM2.5 Overview

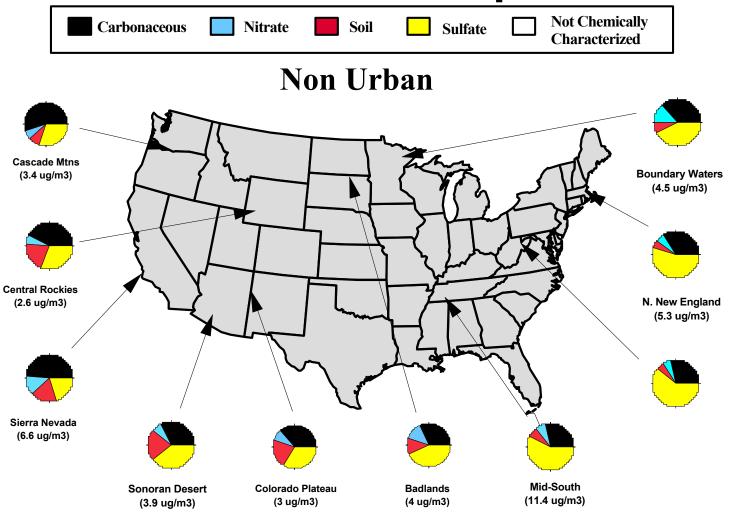
PM 2.5 In Ambient Air - A Complex Mixture



PM2.5 Ambient Composition



PM2.5 Ambient Composition



Note: PM-2.5 mass concentrations are determined using at least 1 year of monitoring at each location using a variety of sampling methods. They should not be used to determine compliance with the PM-2.5 NAAQS.

Important PM2.5 Source Categories

DIRECT EMISSIONS

PRECURSOR EMISSIONS

Combustion

- Open Burning (all types)
- Non-Road & On-Road Mobile
- Residential Wood Burning
- Wildfires
- Power Gen
- Boilers (Oil, Gas)
- Boilers (Wood)

Crustal / Metals b

- Fugitive Dust
- Mineral Prod Ind
- Ferrous Metals

SO2 c

- Power Gen (Coal)
- Boilers (Coal)
- Power Gen (Oil)
- Boilers (Oil)
- Industrial Processes

<u>NOx</u>

- On-Road Mobile (Gas, Diesel)
- Power Gen (Coal)
- Non-Road Mobile (Diesel)
- Boilers (Gas)
- Residential (Gas, Oil)
- Industrial Processes

<u>NH3</u>

- On-Road Mobile
- Animal Husbandry
- Fertilizer Application
- Wastewater Treatment
- Boilers

VOC_d

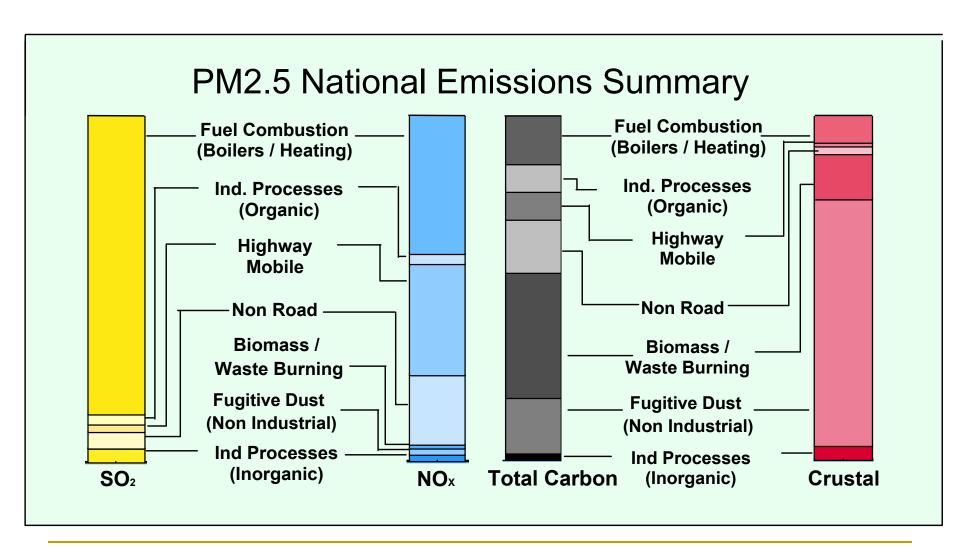
- Biogenics
- Solvent use
- On-Road (Gas)
- Storage and Transport
- Residential Wood
- Petrochemical Industry
- Waste Disposal

Includes primary organic particles, elemental carbon and condensible organic particles; also some flyash Impact of carbonaceous emissions on ambient PM 5 to 10 times more than crustal emissions impact Includes SQ and SQ and HSQ condensible inorganics

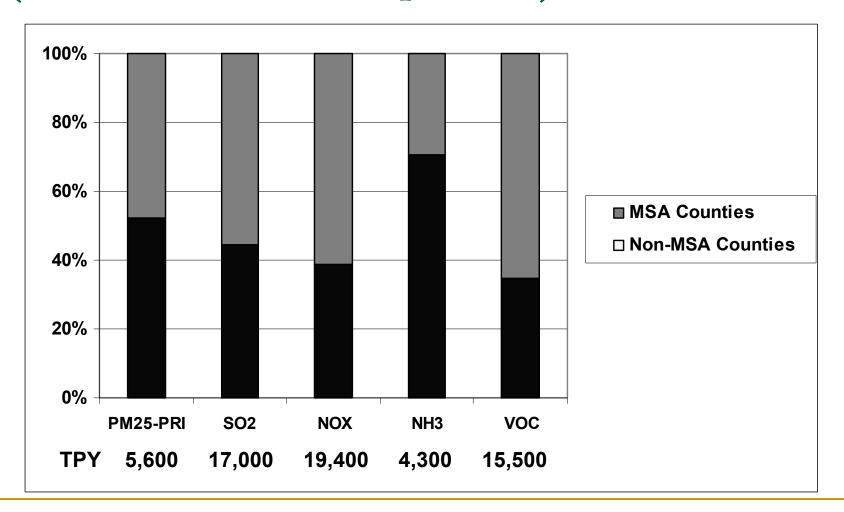
Contributes to formation of secondary organic aerosols

NOTE: Categories in **BOLD** are most important nationally. Their relative importance varies among and between urban and rural areas.

Sources of PM2.5 (after Speciation)



37-State Emissions in NEI, 1999 (MSA - Non MSA Comparison)



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Inventory Development in General

NEI: Purpose and Process

- What is the NEI and Why do we have it?
- How is the NEI Developed ?
- What Are the Important Sources of PM2.5 & its Precursors?
- Inventory Development Tools
- Uncertainties
- Key Issues in the NEI

What is the NEI for PM2.5 and its

Precursors?

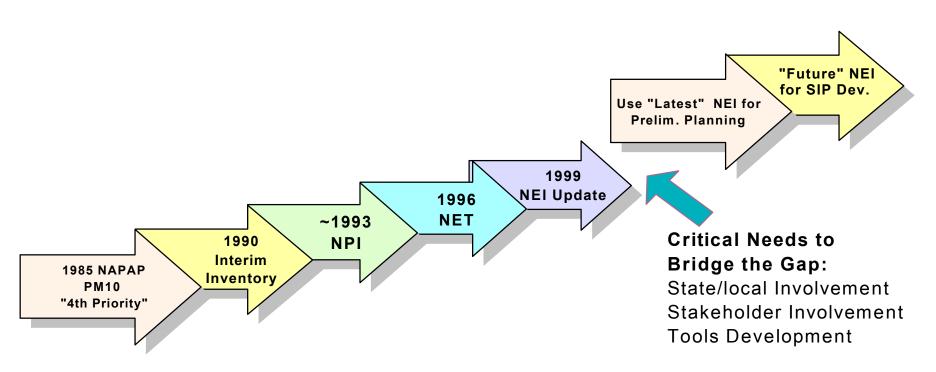
- Nat'l tabulation of emissions of PM2.5, SO2, NOx, Ammonia and VOC.
 - Point sources by Lat-long: 52,000 facilities, each containing multiple emission points. Over 4500 types of processes represented
 - Area & Mobile by County: 400 categories of Highway & Non road Mobile and over 300 categories of Area sources
- Annual emissions, start / end dates, stack parameters
- Estimates for each year (but, some years "grown")
- Also, in the NEI
 - HAPs emissions for over 6000 more types of processes
- Currently Available: 1999

Why have the NEI?

Inventories are Needed to Support:

- Federal Emission Standards (Criteria and HAPs)
- Preliminary Control Strategy Explorations:
 - National Air Toxics Assessment, Residual Risk rules for HAPs, Urban Air Toxics Strategy
 - PM, Regional Haze
- Tracking Trends
- Public information Requests
- The NEI is essential in planning for attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
- RPO's & State / Local / Tribes may have more detailed information.

Evolution of EPA's National Emission Inventory



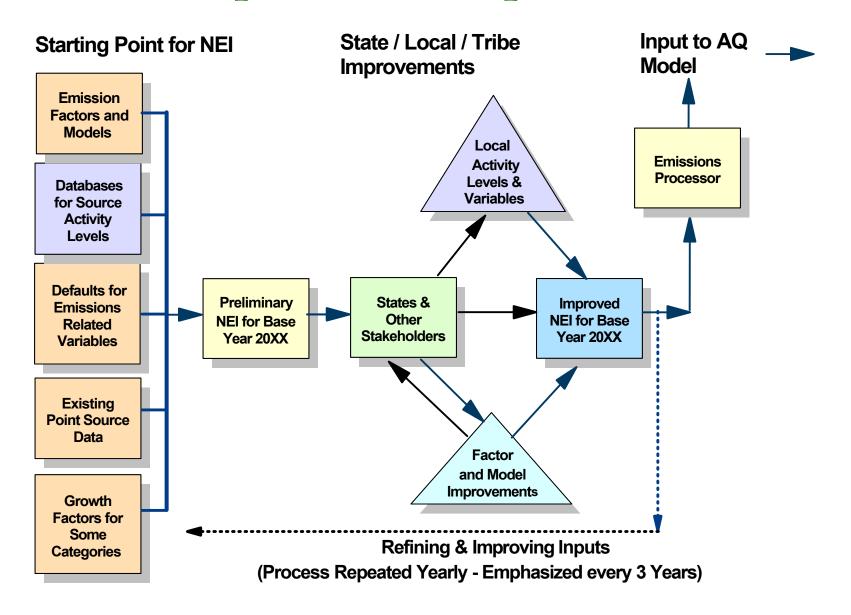
NAPAP - National Acidic Precipitation Assessment Program

NPI National Particulate Inventory

NET National Emission Trends Inventory

NEI Merger of NET and Nat'l Toxics El

NEI Development ~ Cooperative, Iterative



Development of the 2002 NEI

- 2002 ~ Base year for PM2.5 and Regional Haze SIPs
- Learn from 1999 experience
- Many new factors:
 - Formal, independent peer review. (First time)
 - CERR & NOx SIP Call reporting requirements
 - Only one round of state input
 - Fully integrate HAP and criteria within most source categories
 - RPO's will have an important role
 - New OEI data standards
 - Information quality guidelines
- Version 1 for Criteria Pollutants due out early 2004
- Version 2 DRAFT (with non EGU HAPS, State corrections & improvements) due out Fall 2004

Inventory Preparation Tools

Activity Data

Emission Factors

- AP-42
- □ FIRE (~ 20,000 factors in FIRE)
- Miscellaneous other references

Emissions Models

- TANKS
- □ NONROAD2002
- MOBILE6
- National Mobile Emissions Model (NMIM) coming soon
- MOVES coming later
- FAA model for aircraft emissions
- Others (integrated with emissions processing)

Inventory Preparation Tools

- Activity Data
- Emission Factors
- Emissions Models
- Spatial Locator Aides
 - GIS
 - GPS
 - Satellites (Photos that give lat/long values)

Inventory Preparation Tools

- Activity Data
- Emission Factors
- Emissions Models
- Spatial Locator Aides
- Emissions Processing
 - Temporal Allocation
 - Spatial Allocation
 - Emissions Models
 - Speciation Profiles

Emissions Processing Overview

NEI ~ Input to the Emissions Processor

- Annual, County-level Inventory
- County-to-Grid Allocation Factors
- Temporal Allocation Factors
- Speciation Factors

Emissions Models (Integrated w/ Emissions Processor)

- Biogenics (always)
- On-Road (optional)
- Fugitive Dust (under development)
- Wildland Fire (under development)
- Ammonia (in planning stages)

Wildland Fire Emissions Model

(under development)

- Stand alone or within the CMAQ modeling system
- User Inputs: Fire locations, duration, size
- Model Components
 - Fuel loading default: NFDRS (user can override)
 - Fuel Moisture: Calculates using MM5 met data
 - Fuel Consumption: CONSUME2.1
 - Emissions, Heat Release & Plume Rise: EPM & Briggs (modified)
- Outputs: Gridded (1- 36 km) hourly emissions, plume characteristics
- Integrate, Test & Release Module (mid 2004 earliest)

Fugitive Dust Emissions Model

(under development)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions Module to work within the CMAQ modeling system:
 - establish consistent database of resource info (soil map, land use, vegetation cover, moisture, precipitation, wind speed) for making emission estimates w/in CMAQ modeling system.
 - demonstrate proof-of-concept of emission models for wind erosion and other dust sources,
- Evaluate the capability of the Fugitive Dust Emissions Module
 - Sensitivity testing & identify key areas for improvement.
- Integrate, Test & Release Module (mid 2004 earliest)

Emissions Processing

NEI ~ Input to the Emissions Processor

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- Speciation Factors

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Processor Output ~ Regional Modeling Input

- Gridded inventory
- Temporally resolved (hourly)
- Speciation of Primary Emissions (EC, Organics, SO4, Nitrates)

Speciation of EC & OC

EC, OC

- Derived within the Emissions Processor from PM2.5 using speciation profiles
- Speciation Profiles ~ estimate of the EC & OC portion of each PM2.5 source's emissions
 - All PM2.5 sources "assigned" to 1 of 73 "profiles"
 - 64 of 73 profiles contain EC or OC
 - Current project to update...
 - profiles assigned to categories in emissions processor, and
 - database of receptor modeling source profiles

Uncertainties in the Inventory

- Varies Among Pollutants & Source Types
- NARSTO ~ provides qualitative assessment
- Range of Certainty
 - SO2 (best) ... open sources (least)
- Examples of Inventory Issues Contributing to Uncertainty
 - PM2.5: Open Burning
 - Activity Patterns, Fuel Type & Consumption, Smoldering vs Flaming
 - PM 2.5: Fugitive Dust
 - Activity Patterns, Soil Characteristics
 - Ammonia
 - Mobile Sources, Agricultural Operations
- Reducing Model / Inventory-induced Uncertainty
 - Speciated Rollback
- Independent Assessment Using Receptor Models

Key Issues in PM2.5 Inventory

- Near-source Removal processes
 - Crustal Materials, Ammonia
- Source Activity Data
 - Unpaved Roads, Open Fires, Residential Burning (waste & wood)
- Natural Sources
 - Biogenics, Geogenic wind erosion
- Spatial & Temporal Allocation
 - County to grid; Annual to daily, hourly
- Speciation Issues
 - □ Carbon ~ EC / OC Split & OC to Organic Compound Conversion
- Receptor Models
 - □ Carbon ~ Fossil vs Contemporary; Gas vs Diesel; Smokers; Cold Starts
- Representativeness of Emission Factors
 - Especially Industrial Processes
- Process Models & Meteorology, Climatology Effect on Emissions
 - □ Fire Emissions, Fugitive Dust, Ammonia from CAFO's & Soils

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Improving PM2.5 Inventories

Strategy for a Better Inventory ~ 2002

- Establish priorities where can you make a difference?
- Identify "opportunities" by comparing:
 - Transport / transformation model results
 - Speciated ambient measurements
 - Apply source apportionment tools
 - Tracer compounds and physical properties
 - Data analytic techniques: UNMIX, PMF, CMB, MLR
- Leverage resources by working together
 - Other States, Tribes, RPO's
 - Source Operators
 - Stakeholders
- Pick your battles! Resources are limited

PM Area Source Inventory Where S/L/T can make a difference

Area Sources are:

Combined emissions of small, ubiquitous, "anonymous" sources w/ similar emission characteristics

Many "opportunities" will be available for:

- Fugitive Dust
- Combustion
- Ammonia

Types of "opportunities:

- Temporal Patterns of Source Activity
- Amount of Source Activity (such as: VMT, Fire acreage, Soil Characteristics)
- Identification of Specific Events (such as: Fire occurrance, Windstorms)
- Current Regulations & Control Practices (open burning)

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Opportunities for Inventory Improvements Fugitive Dust (Crustal Materials)

Specific PM Dust Categories Most Needing Federal / State / Local / Tribe Improvements

Unpaved Roads

□ VMT, vehicle speeds, surface moisture, silt content

Paved Roads

- Timing of road sanding events
- Construction (Highway, Residential, Commercial)

Agricultural Tilling

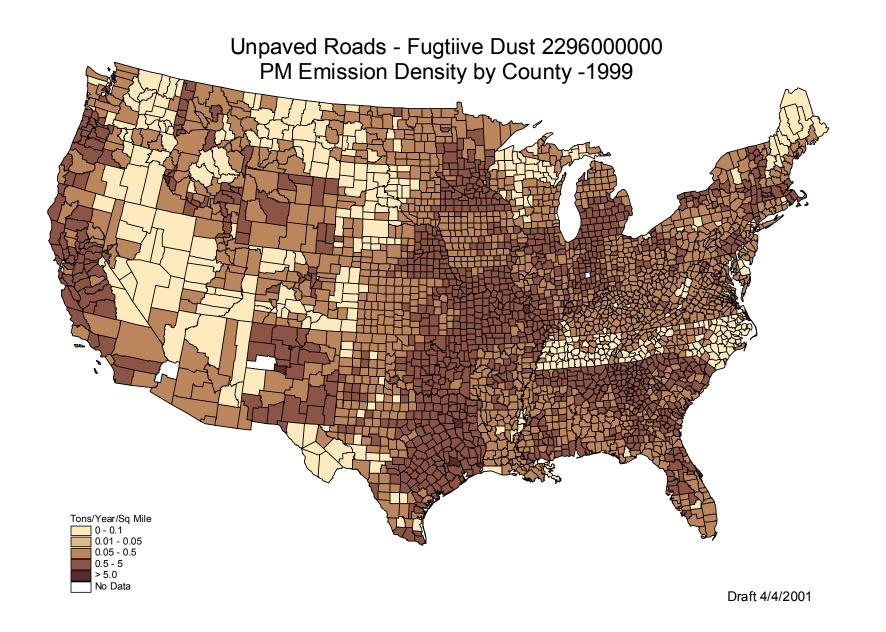
Local tilling practices, crop calendars

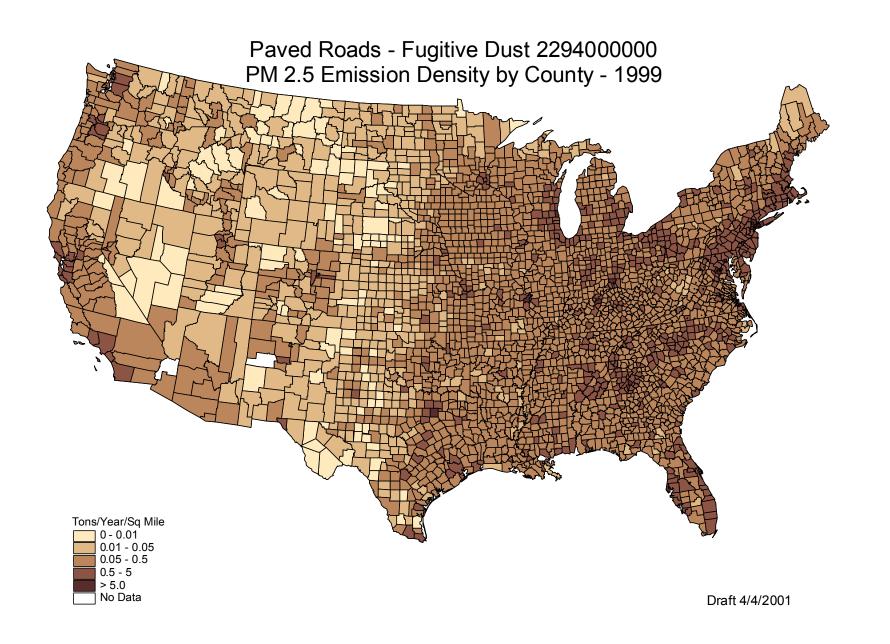
Mining & Quarrying

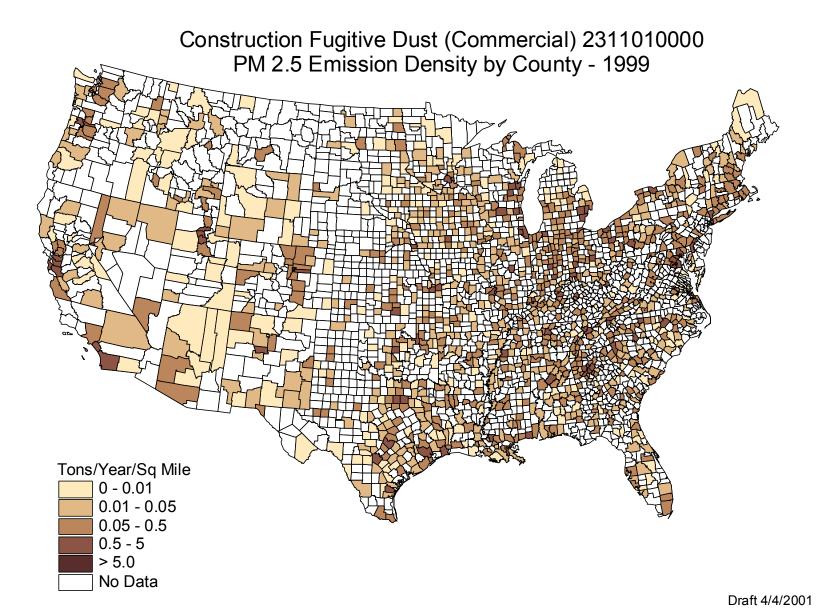
Local production & schedules

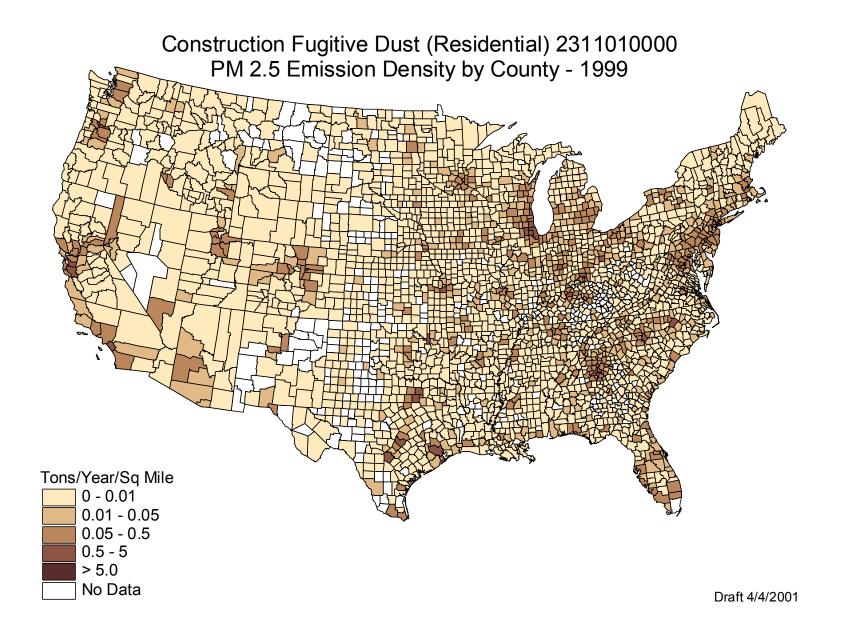
Wind Erosion

Identify occurence & document high wind events

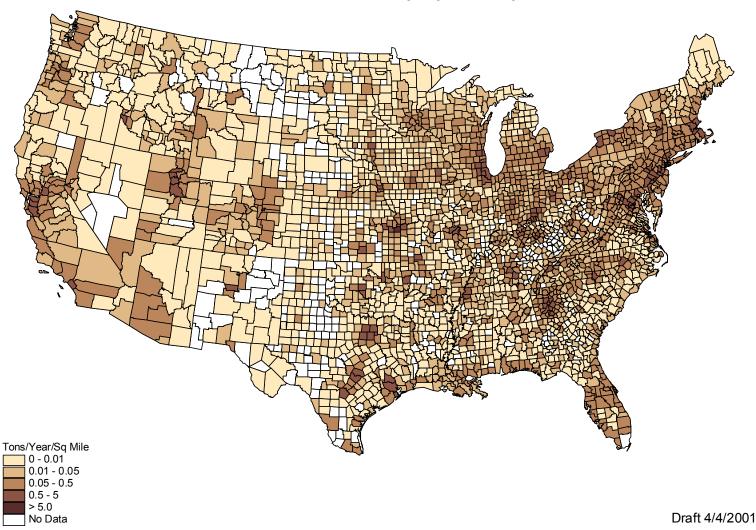




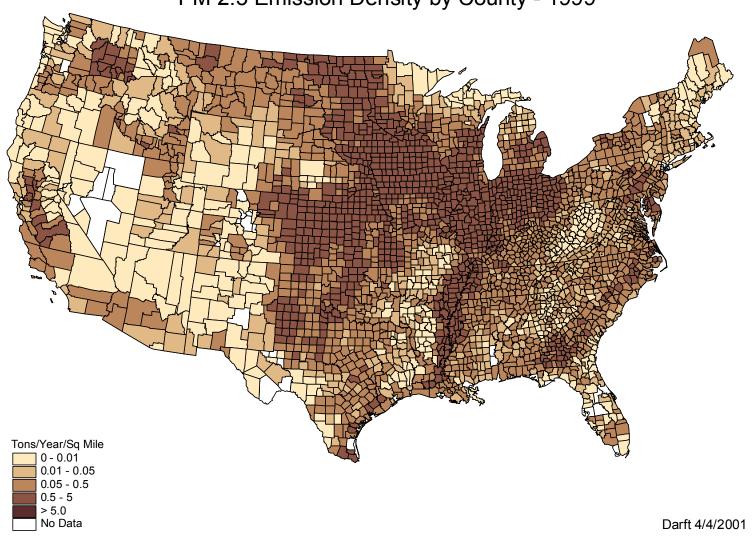


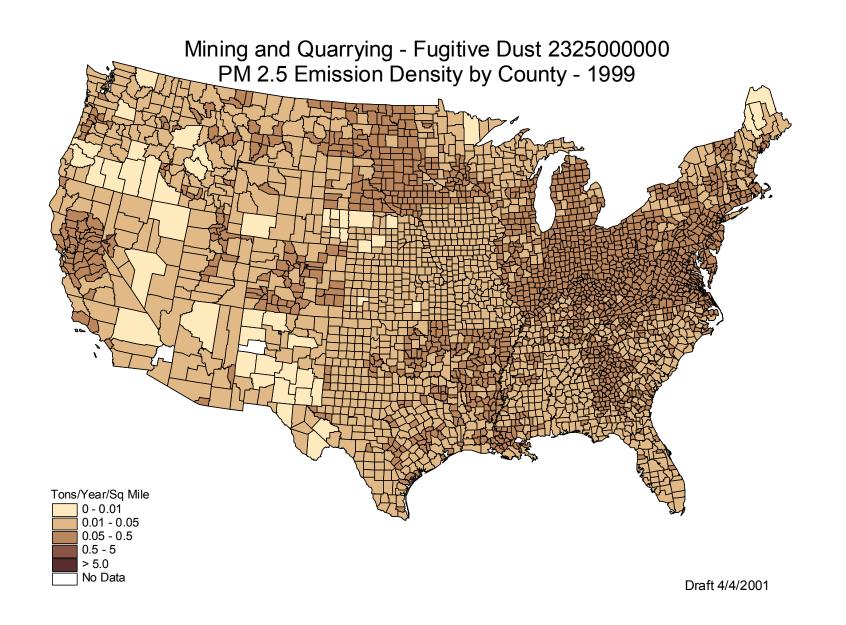


Construction Fugitive Dust (Roadway) 2311030000 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999



Agricultural Tilling - Fugitive Dust 2801000003 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999





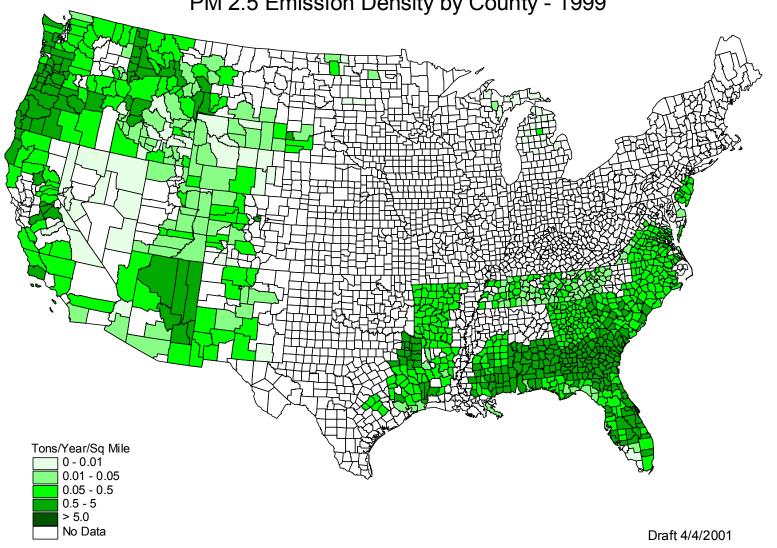
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Opportunities for Inventory Improvements Combustion

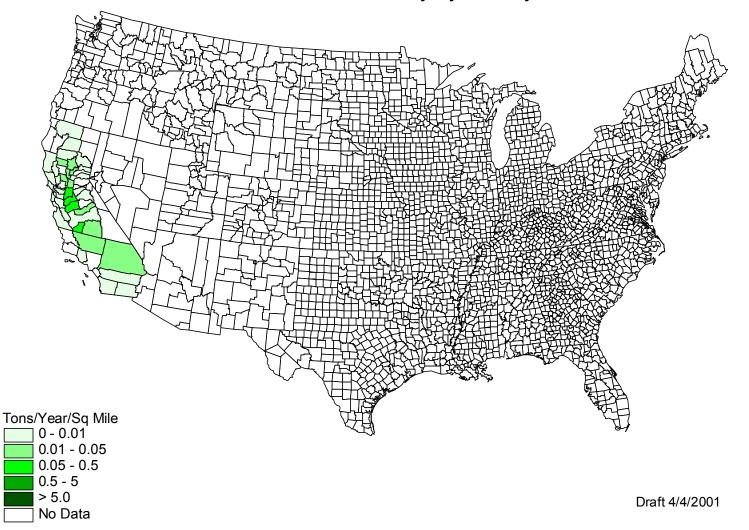
Specific PM Combustion Categories Most Needing Federal / State / Local / Tribe Improvements

- Wildland Burning (Forests, Rangeland)
 - (acreages burned, fuel loadings for largest fires, timing)
- Residential Open Burning (Household Waste, Yardwaste)
 - Regulations & their effectiveness, local surveys of burn activities)
- Construction & Logging Slash
 - Regulations & their effectiveness, local surveys of burn activities
- Agricultural Field Burning
 - Acreages, fuel loadings, timing
- Residential Wood Combustion (Fireplaces, Wood Stoves)
 - local surveys of fuel burned, fireplace vs wood stoves, adherance to local regulations

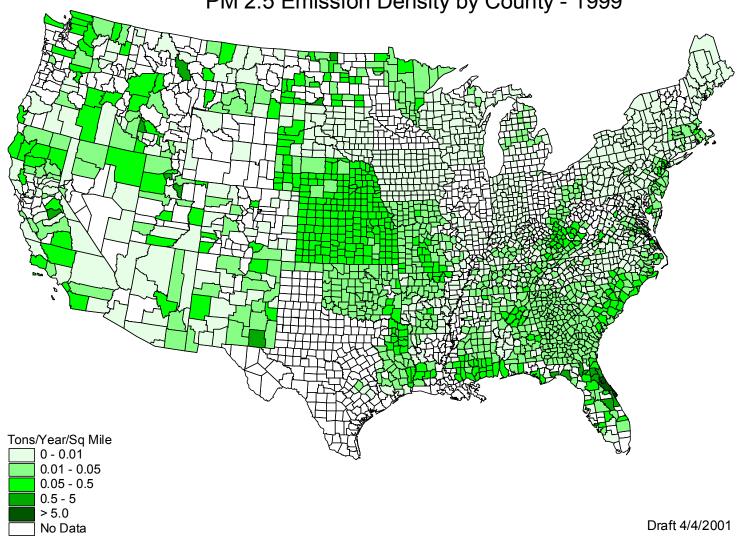




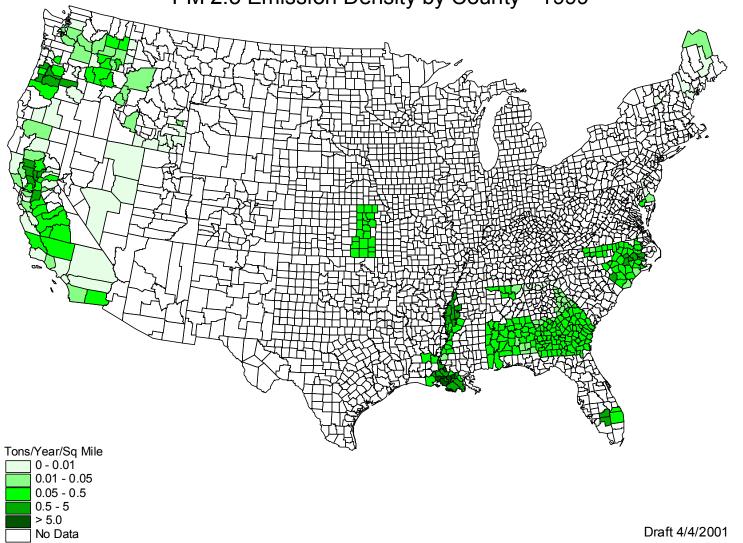
Managed Burning (Slash) 2810005000 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999



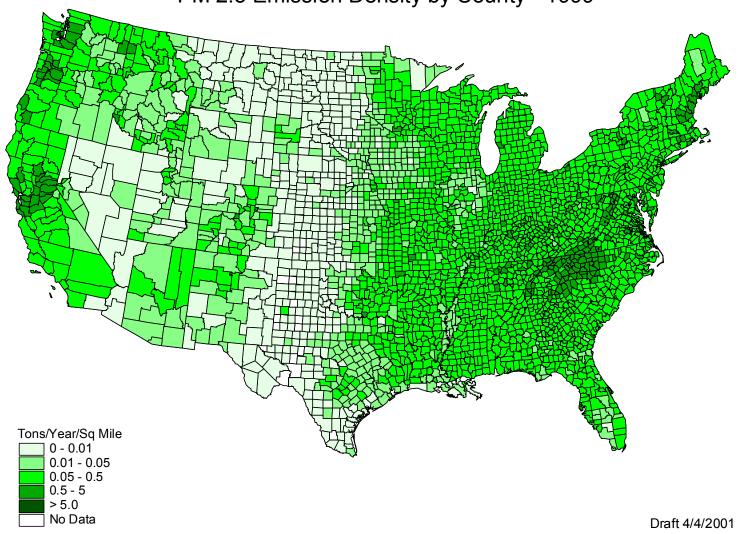
Wildfires 2810001000 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999

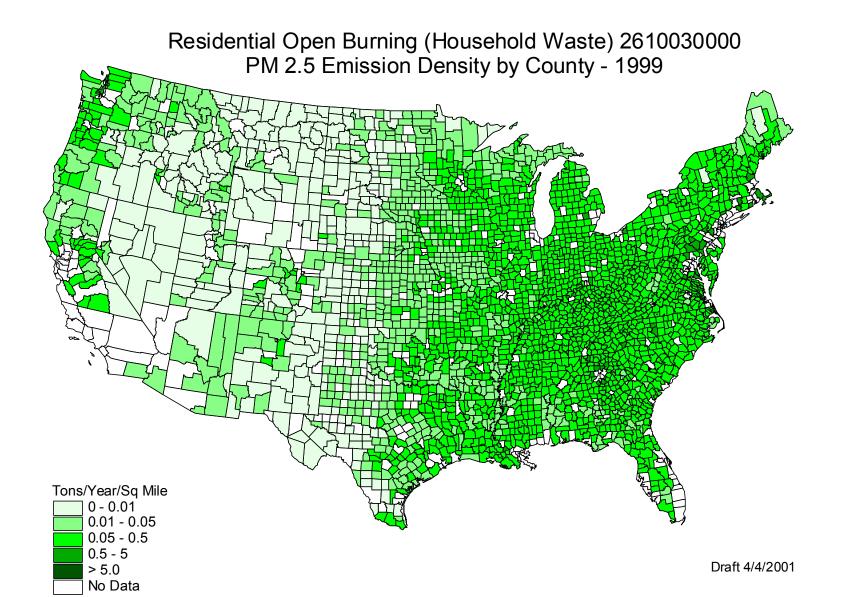


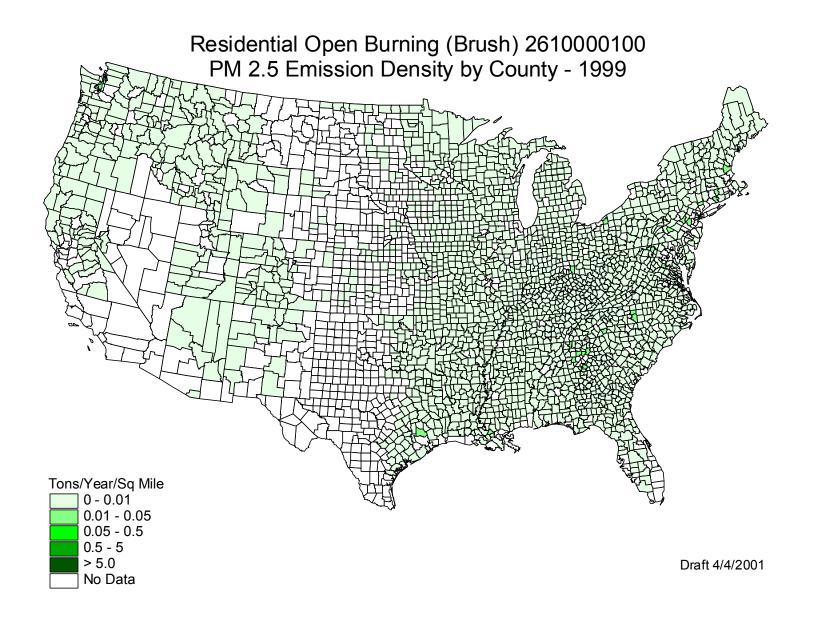
Ag Field Burning 2801500000 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999



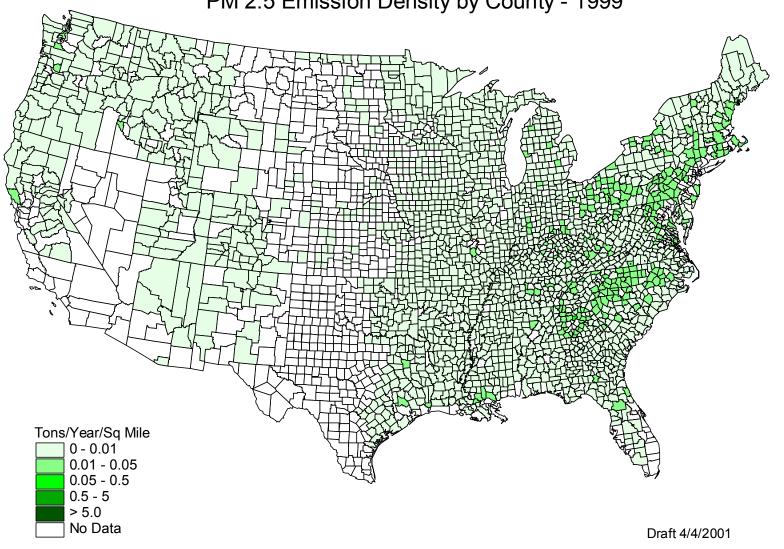
Residential Wood Fireplaces 2104008001 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999



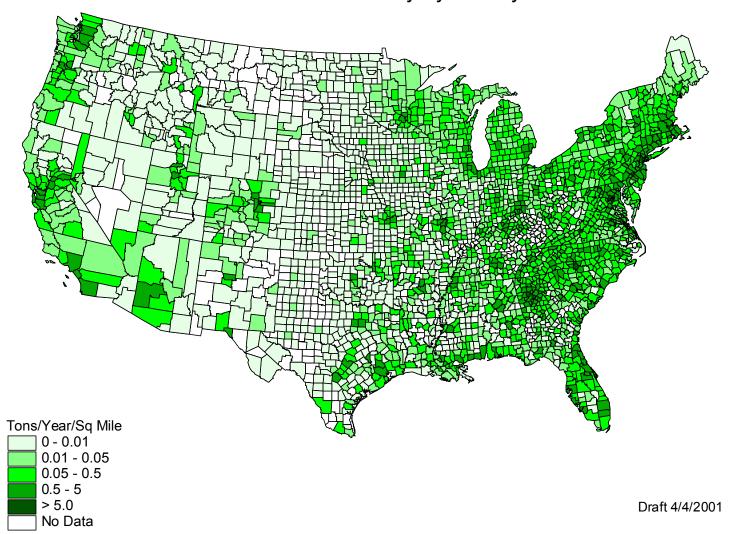




Residential Open Burning (Leaves) 2610000100 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999



Construction Debris Open Burning 2610000500 PM 2.5 Emission Density by County - 1999



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Opportunities for Inventory Improvements Ammonia

Ammonia - Key Sources & Issues

Key categories in current El

- Animal Husbandry (80%)
- Fertilizer Application (10%)
- Point Sources (may be large locally), Mobile Sources
- Missing Sources (May not all be major sources)
 - Humans, Domestic and wild animals
 - Open burning

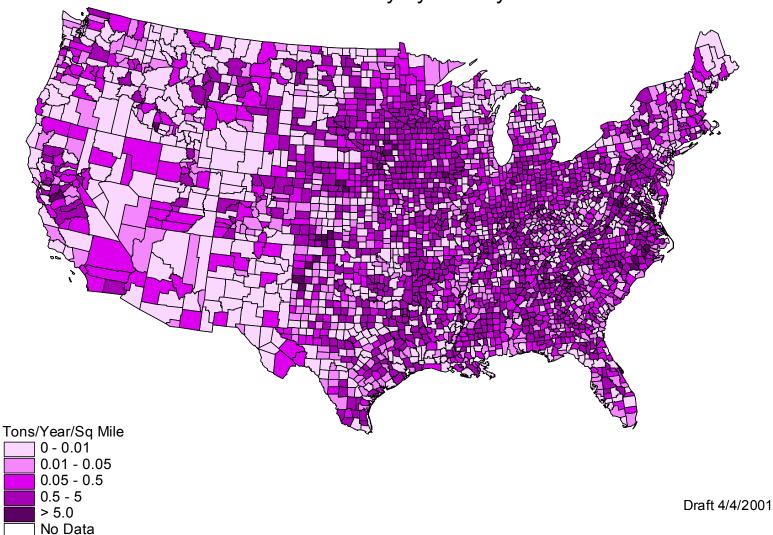
Soils and Vegetation

- Can be source or sink -- Work ongoing: TX, CA, EPA/ORD
- Ammonia is Important to AQ Analyses
 - Involved in formation of Sulfate, Nitrate
 - SO2, NOx may be subject to regulation

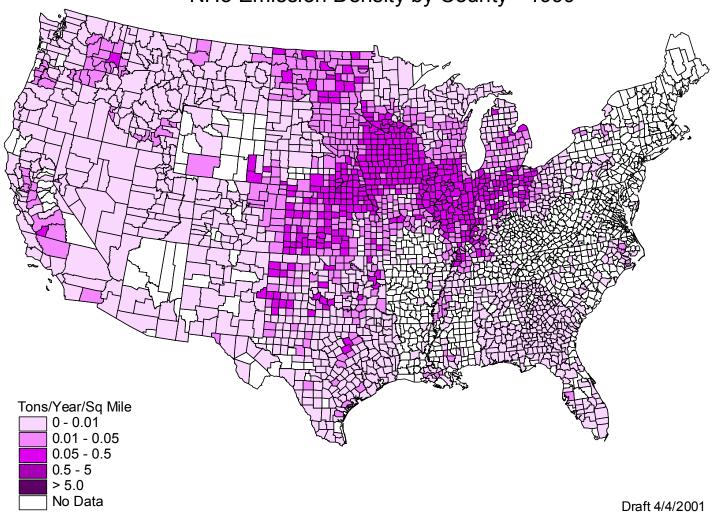
Agricultural Ammonia

- Higher Priorities:
 - Animal Types
 - Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Hogs, Poultry
 - Animal Size
 - Weight or size class,
 - Animal population (by season)
 - Waste Application & Treatment
 - When & how much sprayed on fields
 - Type of storage & waste system
 - Fertilizer Practices
 - When & How Applied

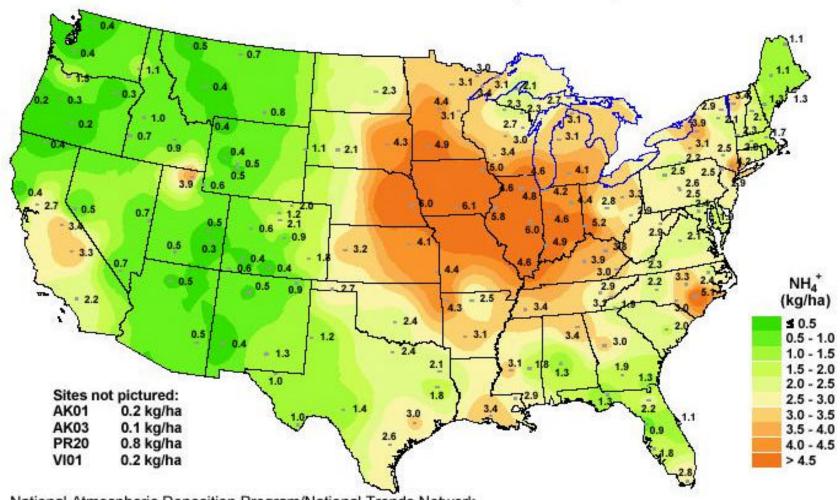
Animal Husbandry - 2805020000, 2805025000, 2805030000, 2805035002 NH3 Emission Density by County - 1999



Fertilizer Application 2801700001 NH3 Emission Density by County - 1999



Estimated ammonium ion deposition, 1998



National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu

Any More Questions?

PM2.5 Overview
National & Regional Inventories
Fugitive Dust
Combustion
Ammonia

OAQPS / EFIG Contacts

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Roy Huntley (Combustion)
919-541-1060
Bill Kuykendal (Fugitive Dust)
919-541-5372
Dallas Safriet (Agriculture)
919-541-5371
Tom Pace (General PM Questions)
919-541-5634
Phil Lorang (Group Leader, EFIG)
919-541-5463
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That's All, Folks!

Thanks for Coming!